Hon. H. Clay, Kentucky.

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1826.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NEW FASHIONS.

Revell & Templeton, *Tailors,*

AGAIN offer their services to their friends and public at large; and do hope, by practical attenton to business, still to merit an equal share of encouragement.

We have just received, by drafts, figures, &c. the latest Philadelphia fashions; which we are inclined to believe will be quite pleasing to the major part of the dressy community. In addition to which, we have had a favourable opportunity of examining several suites of clothes completed in the most celebrated shops in New-York. We feel no hesitancy in asserting, that our work posseses an equal share of taste and durability with any we have seen.

Country produce will be received in payment of work done in this shop, at the prevailing price, in case we should not be supplied at the time.

Revell and Templeton, tender their grateful thanks to all those who have extended their patronage to them, and hope their favours may be continued.

As our plan is to close our books at the end of every year, and the expiration of the first year being close at hand, we politely invite all those who have had work done in this year, to come forward, if convenient and close their accounts against the 10th January next.

Salisbury, Dec. 8th, 1825. 88

Gig & Coach Making Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the public at large, that he has established himself a few doors east of Mr. William H. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, on Main street, Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line of business.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for that liberal portion of public patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by continuing in the above business, to reap a liberal share with the rest of his friends.

A Journeyman is wanted at the above business; liberal wages will be given to one who is well skilled in Pannel work, and is inclined to be sober. CYRUS W. WEST.

Salisbury, Jan'y. 12, 1826. 93

New Leather, New Fashions!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather,

and new *Lasts* and *Boot Trees*; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins*; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,
And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the *big* **BOOT**, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

North Carolina, Wilkes county.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the will of John Coffey, dec'd. give notice, that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of February next, they will sell 525 acres of *Land*, whereon the deceased last lived, lying on the Yadkin river, in a good settlement, adjoining the lands of Col. William Davenport, Capt. T. Dula, and others. A large proportion of said land is first rate low-grounds, with two good apple-orchards of the best kind of fruit; two dwelling-houses, with other buildings; and cleared land enough, in good repair, to raise upwards of 300 barrels of Corn. One half the price of the land, will be on two years credit; and the other half in one year

Also, at the same time, and on the above premises, will be sold the following property, at twelve months credit: One likely Negro Boy, about 16 years old; six head of horses, some cattle and hogs, a parcel of bacon, about 50 barrels of Corn, one copper Still, one set of blacksmith tools, one wagon, three beds and furniture, household and kitchen furniture, farming tools, &c. too tedious to mention; a large quantity of walnut and cherry plank, well seasoned. The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Notes, with approved security, will be required in every instance, before the property is delivered.

WM. DAVENPORT, } *Executors.*
LEVI COFFEY, }

January 15, 1826. 4t97

N. B. All those indebted to the above deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and those who have demands against the estate, are requested to present them, or the act of assembly will be plead against them. W. D. & L. C., *Ex'rs.*

To the Heirs at Law of Jesse Spencer, dec'd. and all others concerned:

AT November term of Rowan county court, 1825, the nuncupative will of Jesse Spencer, dec'd. was filed in the Clerk's office of said county—said will having been duly established by reducing the same to writing, and having it proven within ten days after the death of said Jesse Spencer, before Jacob March, Esq. of said county. Notice is therefore hereby given to the heirs, &c. of the said Jesse Spencer, dec'd. that I shall apply to the worshipful court of said county of Rowan, at Feb'y. term, 1826, to have the aforesaid Will duly recorded and established.

NORMAN OWINGS.

January 3, 1826. 6t97

For the Western Carolinian.

Mr. Editor: I feel myself called upon to make some reply to a string of unfair and ungenerous statements made by some writer in a late number of your paper, in regard to the *Manumission Society of North Carolina*, and its proceedings. I feel the more encouraged to do so, from your very impartial and gentlemanly proffer, to "publish a reply, if of reasonable length, and couched in decorous language." These restrictions shall be most scrupulously observed as near as the nature of the subject will admit; and if, in any instance, the language may be thought a little bearing, Mr. Editor, please turn to the counterpart in the piece which has elicited this, in such exppressions as, "designing men," duplicity under the mask of Religion," "not quite deprived of reason," &c. with which the piece is well sprinkled.

The statements seem to have been made by one who professes great goodwill to his country, government, fellow-citizens, and, in short, to the whole family of mankind, if one may judge from the language with which he prefaces his calumny; but unhappily for his pretensions, in the course of his vituperation he betrays both a want of good-will and good information, respecting a part of his fellow citizens, who have never had any object in view in associating together, other than the well-being of their country, and the good of mankind. He has also betrayed a most deplorable want of good memory, in relating what he asserts to have taken place at the Meeting, when he called out of "idle curiosity." Be that when it might, and be his *object* what it might, in attending there, it would certainly be convenient, should he ever think proper to gratify his "idle curiosity" again, to be prepared to take accurate notes of what passes.

He speaks of "the mysteries of the Society." What these are, or what he has allusion to, is wholly at conjecture, as the Meetings have been held openly and publickly for several years, at different places in the space extending East and West from Hillsboro' to Iredell county, and North and South from Dan River to Montgomery county, and have been attended by numbers of people. Neither is there, nor has there been, any restriction in regard to the information of others, except in one particular,—which is a prohibition that no conversation shall be held with any person of colour on the subject, nor any such person be admitted to be present at the time of their deliberations. There would seem, however, to have been mysteries abroad from his accounts; for he relates several particulars, which, if they have been known to any one, must have been revealed since, or have occurred through a failure of memory, or otherwise. These shall be noticed in their places. He gives some very fair and correct statements;—such as the qualifications necessary to constitute members in the society; and the Meeting organizing and proceeding to business in a regular and systematic manner. For these, he is entitled to much credit. Then he says, "Their first object was, a bill to organize courts of judicature for the sons of Africa," and comments on the evils which would have resulted from such a measure; when in fact the Resolution alluded to, was simply proposing a plan by which that part of our population who are for the most part very much uninformed, yet are, nevertheless, subject to the penalties of the laws, might be brought better acquainted with the nature and turpitude of crimes; and this on the domestic scale. It recommended as a plan, that there might be amongst plantations of slaves, an authority erected by the Master, which should be considered in some sort, a tribunal for the trial and punishment of minor cases of offence amongst them; to be under his oversight, and no sentence to be carried into execution, but in the presence of two white men, or more; which would save the Master the disagreeable task of becoming both judge and executioner. And this is what has been strangely magnified into "courts of Judicature for the sons of Africa." "Next, to establish schools to enlighten them." Very well. "And raise up lawyers and judges to administer the laws they should enact for their government." This is indeed one of the mysteries! For that such a subject was ever heard among them, will require a strength of evidence to prove, which shall be sufficient to convince some hundreds that they have no ears. "Raise up lawyers and judges!" When they have never had, nor ever held out, any other view on the subject of educating the blacks, than that of proposing those that are free, and such as may be set free for that purpose, to "go home," either to the land of their forefathers, or to a government of their own kind and colour. The Manumission Society of North Carolina have as little idea of the blacks being freed and turned loose here, as they would have of the propriety of turning their own children out of doors, destitute of all support, and calculated to become a charge and an intolerable nuisance to society.

The next subject he mentions, brings into view two conspicuous individuals in the Society, respecting both of whom he ventures to make some shrewd conjectures. The first he considers "nearly worn out in the cause of humanity." This is so random a shot that he may be informed, for his consolation, that the gentleman alluded to is only "one of many such," who are so far from being worn out, that they are still fresh and vigorous in the cause, and constantly gaining new accessions of strength and numbers; and, supported by the justice of their cause, will never abandon it while they have a tongue to plead for those who have none to plead for themselves; knowing that they are disinterestedly engaged in the same common concern, which is growing and gaining ground all over the civilized world in behalf of the injured sons of Africa; and which neither the puny opposition of interested men, nor the pens of calumniators, will ever be able to effect any thing against, while there is such a thing as *justice* in the universe.

The other member he alludes to, he conceives, "from [illegible] known character for candor and fair dealing," must have joined the Society "without being fully acquainted with their principles." Now the queston here is simply this: whether this gentleman of acknowledged "character for candor and fair dealing," would become a member of any society without becoming fully acquainted with their principles; and whether, from his mature reflection and knowledge of the subject and Society for some length of time, he has not possessed penetration enough to become as well acquainted with their principles as this acute gentleman presumes to have done in the course of the time he was among them, when he called "out of idle curiosity." He says he is "much mistaken, if the said gentleman does not, in a short time, return to the old track of honest legislation and fair dealing, to effect political changes." This is no other than to say the gentleman in question is acting unfairly and dishonesty. But his piece is full of such insinuations. He may be told, for his comfort, that he is *likely* to be as egregiously mistaken in his conjectures of this member, as of the other; for he continues to be one of the most faithful and valuable members in the Society, and will no doubt continue to be such, from the conviction that he is acting honestly and fairly, and assisting, in conjunction with the thousands of the benevolent in our land, to effect great and important changes, loudly called for beyond all other changes in the political world.

Speaking of a Resolution which was before the Meeting, and did not pass, he says, "It seemed, however, agreed that the object of the Resolution might be effected by a caucus." Another of the unaccountable mysteries of this very mysterious gentleman!! Towards the close of his vituperative remarks, he observes: "The discussions of this Meeting open to our view the real character of the North Carolina Manumission society, which differs as much from the fundamental principles of the American Colonization Society, &c. as vice from virtue." With regard to the discussions of the Meeting opening to view the real character of the society, I coincide with him; but the distorted feature which he has endeavoured to give those discussions, is as different from its true one, as plain truth is from unfair and invidious misrepresentation.

There are several other allusions and sly innuendos in this piece of caricature, besides those which have already very unpleasantly and unwillingly led the writer of this to make use of some replies, which nothing but the clearing of slanderous and calumniating misrepresentation, could have called forth. Such as riding the *BIG* black horse into the Legislature; which seems to have been a subject so *big* about him, that he saw his own likeness on the black horse through the mists of error, and mistook it for that of some other person. But I forbear to notice any further, Mr. Editor, lest I should quite transgress the limits very prudently prescribed in your paper. As to his giving a "sketch of the proceedings of the Society, in order that the public may judge more correctly of its object," your very gentlemanly proffer to publish what the Society have to say for themselves, will no doubt be thankfully embraced, and save this gentleman from having too much of the trouble; as the Society are desirous that every part of their principles should be fully known.

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

[We very cheerfully publish the foregoing, in reply to "A voice from the South;" but as both parties have been heard, we hope they will now hold a truce: we are afraid, if the discussion is continued, that it will acquire a warmth and acrimony, which will impose on us the disagreeable necessity of *rejecting* any thing further that may be sent us on the subject.]

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Washington, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, the Bill to prevent desertion in the Army, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed. The Committee on Naval Affairs made a report on the communication of Com. Porter, accompanied by the expression of their opinion, that there was nothing in the character of the transactions that requires the interference of the Senate, and that it is due to the preservation of a proper discipline, and to the reputation of our officers, that appeals should not be encouraged from the decisions of the Military Courts. Three resolutions were submitted, one by Mr. Hayne, for information in relation to the surveys of the harbour of Charleston and the port of St. Mary's with a view of deciding upon the expediency of establishing a Navy-Yard at either of those places.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton (of S. C.) reported a Bill to increase the Corps of Engineers. A Bill was also introduced by Mr. Burgess (of R. I.) to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service in the Revolutionary war, in conformity with a recommendation contained in the President's Message. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Baylies (of Massachusetts) to establish a military post at the mouth of the Columbia river, and to provide for the exploration of the coasts and waters. The Resolutions offered on Friday, relative to the compensation of Postmasters and the West-Point Cadets, were agreed to. Resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Scott, (of Missouri,) calling on the Treasury Department for a list of balances due by the Receivers of Public Money on account of the sales of public lands for the last year. The Judicial Bill was then taken up in Committee, when Mr. Cook spoke for about an hour in support of the bill. *Nat. Journal.*

Washington, Jan. 18.

Three Resolutions were submitted: two by Mr. Johnston, (of Louisiana); one for the erection of light-houses at Cape Florida and Cape Carnaveral, and the other by Mr. Clayton, relative to the change of a post route in the State of Delaware. The Resolutions offered yesterday were all agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the consideration of the Judicial Bill was again taken up in Committee, when Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, all spoke very ably in support of the Bill. Mr. Ingersoll is a new member, and attracted great attention by the pertinence of his remarks, and the force and chastity of his expression. A Bill was passed for altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New-York. On motion of Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts, a resolution was laid on the table, calling for information as to the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, respecting that part of the boundary of the United States bordering on the Pacific Ocean. No other business of any importance was transacted. *ibid.*

Washington, Jan. 19.

In the Senate, the bill amending the Judicial System, which was made the order of the day, was ordered to lie on the table, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Van Buren, being prevented from attending by indisposition. The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, without opposition—and the bill "supplementary to an act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri," passed April 26, 1822, passed, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. Mr. Johnson, of Ken. gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to authorize the Columbian College, in this district, to raise certain sums by lotteries, for the benefit of that institution. A memorial was presented by Mr. Hayne, from the City Council of Charleston, for the establishment of a Marine Hospital at that place, for the use of sick and disabled seamen.

An attempt was yesterday made to cut short the discussion in the Committee of the House of Representatives, on the Judicial Bill. With a view to bring the debate, which has now occupied the House for a fortnight, to a point, Mr. Mercer, at the suggestion of Mr. Storrs, of New-York, withdrew his motion to amend the bill by striking out the first section. Mr. Storrs then submitted a motion to amend the bill by striking out three additional Judges, and inserting two; so as to make the whole number of the Supreme Judges nine instead of ten, which is the number proposed in the bill as it was reported. The motive in making this proposition was, to divert the discussion from the general principle of the bill. It is likely that the Committee will report the bill to-day, if the object of the motion should be obtained. A report, in part, was made by the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the Michigan election. The report, which will be found in our proceedings, states that the Board of canvassers had exceeded their duty. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a Canal from the Mississippi to the Bay of Pensacola. Mr. Livingston laid some resolutions on the table to appoint a Committee to report at the next session on the expediency of consolidating the existing laws in relation to duties on imports and tonnage, and for making uniform the laws relative to foreign bills of exchange. A resolution was also agreed to, on motion of Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into an alleged professional misdemeanor. It is charged against a District Attorney, that after prosecuting a public debtor, he received a fee from the debtor himself—or rather his assignee—to render him service in the case. The subject excited some indignation in the House, and the Committee was clothed with authority to send for persons and papers. *ibid.*

Washington, Jan. 20.

In the Senate, a bill was reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the establishment of a Naval Academy, and the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the survey of the proposed Canal and ship channel across the peninsula of Florida, reported the same without any material amendment, with a report of the opinion of the Committee, and a long communication from Mr. White, the Delegate from Florida, on the subject. Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice-President, accompanied by a report of eighty manuscript pages, the reading of which occupied about an hour and a half. Three thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore was laid on the table, and the bill supplementary to the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, gave rise to some debate, from which it appeared that a confidential agent had been sent to Philadelphia, to investigate the facts relative to the recent custom-house transactions in that city.

After a little more discussion yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Judicial Bill, on which Mr. Wright, of Ohio, was the principal speaker, followed briefly by Mr. Wood, of New-York, and Mr. Kremer, of Pennsylvania, the bill was reported without amendment. In the House, a division took place, by ayes and noes, on a motion by Mr Storrs, of New-York, to give but two new Judges, which was decided in the negative—the ayes being 60, and the noes 119. Mr. Mercer moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to separate the Appellate from the Circuit Court, and reduce the Judges in the former to 5. A bill was reported by Mr. Hemphill, concerning Roads and Canals, which authorizes the President to apply to the purposes of Internal Improvement any surplus money which may remain in the Treasury, at the close of each session of Congress. Mr. Drayton, of South-Carolina, laid a resolution on the table, inquiring of the Secretary of War what had been done on the subject of the defence of the harbour of Charleston. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Holcombe, of New-Jersey, calling for an estimate of the cost of certain live-oak timber, and the preservation of the live oak and red cedar on the public lands. A few other resolutions of minor importance was offered. *ibid,*

Washington, Jan. 21.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, for the establishment of a Naval School. A bill was also reported, to authorize the laying out and opening certain roads in the Territory of Michigan.

Just as the Speaker had called up the unfinished business of the preceding day, Mr. Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, rose, and communicated to the House the death of Mr. Farrelly, one of the representatives from that state. On motion of Mr. Ingham, who delivered a pathetic and just eulogy on his deceased colleague, the House resolved, *unanimously*, to wear crape on the left arm for a month. The House then adjourned. *ibid*

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED.

Washington, Jan. 23.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Hemphill, of Penn. and Mr. Markell, of New-York, both spoke against the bill to amend the Judicial system, as reported. Mr. Burgess, of Rhode-Island, has the floor, for to-day. The resolutions offered on Friday by Mr. Davis, of Mass., and Mr. Scott, of Missouri, were agreed to. An unfavorable report on the memorial of Captain Isaac Phillips, of Baltimore, was made from the Committee on Naval Affairs, by Mr. Storss, of New-York. Resolutions were laid on the table, by Mr. Cook, of Illi. inquiring of the War Department for the report on the subject of the road from Detroit to Chicago; by Mr. Dorsey, of Md. requiring of the same Department, information whether the Cadets at West Point can be increased, and to what number, without the expense of employing new Professors; and by Mr. Carter, of South-Carolina, asking information from the Naval Department as to any experiments, which have been made in any of the United States vessels, as to the utility of cotton for cordage and sail cloth.

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Washington, Jan. 24.

In the Senate, the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the communication of Com. David Porter, asking for the expression of an opinion upon the charges of Thomas Randall and John Mountain, was called up, and after considerable debate, it was recommitted to the same Committee, with instructions to strike out that part of the report which pronounces the case of Com. Porter to be of the nature of an appeal from the Court of Enquiry.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, yesterday reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. The report recently made by the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the Michigan Election, was recommitted, on motion of the Chairman, Mr. Sloane, of Ohio. Some discussion took place on the subject of Mr. Dorsey's resolution, relative to the Cadets at West Point, which was ultimately agreed to, with a modification. A message was received from the President of the United States, containing the information called for by a resolution offered by Mr. Storrs, of New-York, in relation to the moneys received by the late President of the United States. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, calling for information from the War Department, as to the survey of the waters of North Carolina and Virginia; and the other by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, requiring from the Treasury information as to the price originally obtained for public lands which have been relinquished to the United States, and the medium price of any which have been re-sold. Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, made an eloquent speech against the Judicial Bill as reported, and in favour of the resolution to recommit the bill with instructions.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK JAN. 21.

The packet ship Brighton, Captain Secor, arrived this morning from London. By this arrival London papers and shipping lists to the 8th of December, one day later than before, have been received.

On the morning of December 3d, at Manchester, eighteen houses, near the Salford crescent, gave way, and fell into the River Irwell, with a most tremendous crash. Owing to the highly dangerous state they had been in during the last two days, the inhabitants of them, and three adjoining ones, had left them, with their most valuable effects, and thus prevented a loss of lives which otherwise would have been attendant.

France.—Paris papers of December 6, had been received. The French funds were improving.

Intelligence from Rome mentions the execution of several Carbonari, and the punishments inflicted upon others.

The proceedings against the Courier Francais had been brought to a close. The Court decided, that there were not sufficient grounds to suspend that Journal; ordered the process to be dismissed without costs; and enjoined the editor and conductors of the paper, to be more circumspect in future.

M. Daumec, Senator of Hayti, and one of the three Commissioners sent to Paris to negotiate the loan for that Republic, died on Sunday morning, Dec. 4.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid are to November 24. When the Courier left, the palace of the Escurial was on fire; great fears were entertained of its total destruction, together with the valuable collection of paintings, and other works of art, contained within its walls. There is but little carpentry in the building; but there are but few inhabitants in the village, and a great want of water. The palace and monastery of the Escurial was built by Philip II. in the strange form of a grid-iron, the instrument of the martyrdom of Saint Lawrence, upon the anniversary the Spaniards gained the victory of Saint Quentin. The convent is 740 feet by 580, and the palace forms the handle of the imaginary grid-iron. The paintings are excellent and numerous; and the vault containing the royal tombs, is grand and impressive.

Among the extracts given by the Courier, is a decreee of the king of Spain, for regulating the finances of his kingdom. The decree is to take effect from the first of next Jan. Its machinery is somewhat cumbrous, and the editor thinks will contribute but little towards accomplishing its proposed objects.

Portugal.—Lisbon Gazettes had been received to the 27th of November. They furnish, under date of November 21, an alvara, issued by the king of Portugal, reducing the duties on wines and brandies exported to Brazil, to half the amount fixed by the alvara of the 4th of June.

Letters from Rio Janeiro state, that negotiations had been opened in concert with the ministers of France and Austria, resident there, relative to a commercial treaty between Portugal and Brazil, which will complete the act of independence published on the 15th instant.

The Free trade system of Britain is exhibited by the fact, that the people of the United Kingdoms pay one million and an half sterling, about 6,600,000 dollars annually, in extra duties levied on British West India sugar, the consumption of which is forced, lest "free trade" with the East Indies and the Spanish and French West Indies, should cause the British islands to be abandoned, as they would be, if a free trade in sugar were allowed.

At Ormes, near Orleans, in France, a second crop of cherries was gathered in perfection on the 8th of October. The blossoms appeared on the 12th of August. The first blossoms in April, as usual.

A woman, in Staffordshire, England, has lately been delivered of her Twenty-third child.

General Foy's funeral obsequies were celebrated at Paris on the 30th November. It is said that 100,000 persons assembled to witness or attend the funeral. A subscription has been opened to raise a monument over his tomb—with the surplus a landed estate is to be bought for his widow and children. 167,000 francs were subscribed in two days.

University of Edinburgh.—The professors of this institution have come to a determination, that henceforth, no candidate shall be admitted to the degree of M. D. unless he has studied four years in college, instead of three, as formerly, and that during that time, he must attend to three new branches of medical science in addition to the nine hitherto taught, on all of which he must be examined prior to graduation.

Ireland.—Burnings, and occasional murders, still continue among the disaffected districts. The Catholics of Dublin have held a great meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the address from the Catholics of New-York. Many fine speeches were made, and a resolution of gratitude passed, &c.

DOMESTIC COMPENDIUM.

We extract the following items of intelligence from the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post; and will take this occasion to say, that the above-mentioned paper is published weekly, in the city of Philadelphia; is of a large, imperial size; and is one of the best conducted, and most interesting miscellaneous papers in the U. States,

It has been remarked that, in regard to the Press, there are four divisions—the Slavery of the Press—the Liberty of the Press—the Licentiousness of the Press—and the Tyranny of the Press.

A very large jury was lately assembled in one of the counties of New-York. The aggregate weight of the 24 gentlemen was 5.568 lbs. The heaviest weighed 302, and the lightest 175 lbs.

An official Report on the subject of the Virginia Penitentiary, states, that, by the manufacturing operations, for the year ending on the 30th September, a balance of $10,545, appears in favor of the institution.

Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, mentions in his Message, dated 4th inst. that the receipts from the labors of the convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison, have yielded $10,050, beyond all expenses for the year ending 30th Sept. last.

A petition is before the Massachusetts Legislature, to incorporate a company, for the purpose of building a *granite* Railway from Quincy to Boston.

A band of music, composed of eight individuals, was organized at Hartford, Conn. in the year 1777, and attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Webb, which was attached to the regular army. Within a few months past, intelligence was received from all the eight who are still living.

The house of representatives of Tennessee, have fixed the compensation of their members, at four dollars per day; six dollars per day for the clerks, and four for the door keepers.

Don Manuel Simon de Escudero, a Deputy of the Provincial Congress of Chihuahua, is at present at the Seat of Government, brought hither by a patriotic desire to instruct himself in the Institutions and Improvements of the United States.

It appears from the report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, that there were received during the year ending the 1st of December last, $7,805 88 for *marriage licenses.*

The Legislature of Delaware convened on the 3d inst. Chas. Polk has been elected Speaker of the Senate—and Arnold Naudain, Esq. Speaker of the House.—The executive department consists of Samuel Paynter, Governor—Henry M. Ridgely, Secretary of State—and William W. Green, Treasurer.

The small pox rages at New Orleans with considerable violence. At *Natchez*, all vessels coming from there are quarantined.

The President has ratified the treaty concluded last June, between the United States and the Kansas Indians. By this treaty the Kansas have ceded to the United States, all the lands in Missouri to which they had any claim, besides the lands lying west of that state which they occupied.

Twenty-three millions worth of property was exported from New Orleans, in the year ending on the 30th September last, more than fifteen millions of which was in cotton.

Salt beef is retailing in New Orleans, at the enormous price of 25 cents per pound. Other articles of necessity in like proportions, and yet money was never before so scarce—not even when the city was besieged by General Packenham.

Jeremiah A. Fenner, Esq. of Scituate, N. Y. pulled on his farm a few weeks since, a common round turnip, weighing 5 lbs. 7 oz. and measuring 25½ inches round.

Baron Stackelberg, Minister of Sweden to this government, has arrived at this port, in the ship Martha from Stockholm.

It has been ascertained that the whole number of tenements destroyed by the late fire at Petersburg, Va. is ninety eight.

The New Orleans Editors anticipate, that the events of the ensuing year will cause the planters of Cuba to emigrate to the United States; and they are beginning to advocate the granting them permission to bring their slaves.

Captain Crocker, of New York, has crossed the Atlantic to England 130 times without meeting with any serious accident.

A man by the name of William Patterson, stepped into a Grocery store in Rochester, N. Y. on the 27th ult. to get a dram, and soon after drinking it fell dead upon the floor!—The physicians of the place were immediately called in, and the cause pronounced Apoplexy.

Messrs. Jason Parker & Co. have lost, within a fortnight past, 35 stage horses, on the route between Utica and Manlius, N. Y. The horses were all valuable, and evidently were poisoned by some abandoned person.

It is whispered that considerable business in the line of smuggling, has been done at New Orleans during the late Autumn.

A well to obtain salt water, is boring near Wheeling, Va. the present depth of which is more than Nine Hundred feet. The chisel is now acting upon a rock almost as hard as itself, and the progress is very slow.

The bones of a Whale have been discovered on the top of the Appenine mountains, in Italy. They were imbedded in clay.

A tavern keeper in Petersburg, (Va.) gives notice that, in addition to divers things, the best of their kind always, his beds are good and clean enough for the President of the United States to sleep in; and his table is as good as—any body's table.

It has been calculated that from 600 to 700 new suits are yearly instituted in the Federal Court of Kentucky; and about 400 in Ohio.

A Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania is called for by the friends of Internal Improvement. The cost of it, according to a liberal estimate, would not exceed three thousand dollars.

The last letters from London state that sales of U. S. Bank shares had been made at £21, 10, with div. from 1st July—being $7, 19 below par, div. off.

The new novel of *Woodstock*, or a "Tale of the *Long Parliament*," by the Great Unknown, is advertised in London to appear on the 25th of last month.

Mr. NOAH and the JEWS.

A letter has been transmitted to the Editor of the Journal des Debates in Paris by the Jewish Grand Rabi De Cologna, on the subject of Mr. Noah's proclamation for the gathering in the tribes of Israel, in which he treats the measure as the project of a visionary, and on behalf of Messrs. Hierschell and Meldona, chief Rabbis in London, as well as himself, decline the appointments tendered to them by the proclamation; stating, that they regard the attempt itself, to reassemble with any politico-national design, "as an act of High Treason against the Divine Majesty."

The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of *four* per cent. on the Capital Stock of that institution, for the half year ending the 31st Dec. *Raleigh Star.*

Capt. BLAKELY, of the Navy.

The state of North Carolina has adopted the only child (a daughter) of the gallant Blakely, a citizen of this state, whose bravery added to the honour obtained by our naval commanders in the late war; and the legislature has directed the expenses of her maintenance and education to be defrayed from the treasury. The young lady resides in Massachusetts, under the care of the relatives of her mother, and six hundred dollars per annum are paid for her support. The legislature of this state has also appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the education and support of the son of Colonel Forsyth, who fell on the Canada frontier in the late war. Colonel F. was a native of North Carolina, and was a distinguished officer of the rifle corps. The son was subsequently placed at West Point, where he is now supported and educated at the expense of the general government; but the state, however, unwilling to recal its bounty, has ordered the sum of $750, to be invested in stock, and the principal and interest to be paid Mr. Forsyth at his arriving at age.

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Greece.—Although recent accounts are somewhat contradictory on the affairs of Greece, yet it is obvious, that the Greeks hold their own, and do not appear to shrink from new contests or be alarmed at new campaigns. The Egyptians are almost worried out, and have lost their best ships in the contest. If it be true, that the Emperor Alexander has resolved upon peace, the porte must acknowledge their independence or prepare for new wars, which at this time they are too feeble to wage.

Cape Fear Recorder.

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We are sorry to announce the death of the Hon. *Patrick Farrelly*, one of the representatives in Congress, from Pennsylvania. He was a gentleman of strong intellect, and classic attainments; much esteemed by those who best knew him, and respected by all with whom he was associated in the important trusts of representative legislation. An Irishman by birth, his feelings partook of all that warmth and quickness which is peculiar to his native land. *Nat. Journal.*

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Mr. Kean made his appearance on the 11th ult. at the New Theatre in Philadelphia, in the character of Richard III. The house was crowded, and a multitude assembled and remained during the evening before the doors, expecting some tumult. Some slight attempts were made within, to interrupt the performance, but they were speedily suppressed, and Kean went through his part, occasionally cheered by acclamations. No ladies were present. He is not likely to be further molested there.

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On Sunday the 8th ult. a gentleman from Massachusetts attempted to cross the Hudson river at Albany, with a drove of 950 sheep, when the ice gave way and 500 of them drowned. The carcases of 400 were recovered—the rest floated under the ice.

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We are firmly persuaded that neither General Lafayette nor his family, have any idea of removing to America; and the event is rendered still more unlikely, by the indemnity law in France, by which, should M. G. W. Lafayette assume the title relinquished by his father, he will receive the amount of a handsome estate.

Phil. Aurora.

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OPPOSITION to the GOVERNMENT.

Extracts of a letter from a member of Congress to the editors of the Trenton Emporium.

I have observed, that many persons at a distance from Washington, believe that a strong party has been organized here, to assail the administration, whenever the opportunities offer; or in other words to oppose it after the manner of the English oppositions, right or wrong. Nothing is further from the truth. Independently of its turpitude, an opposition so unprincipled would recoil upon any party who would make it; and by the influence of an enlightened and generous sympathy, so powerful in the public opinion of this country, when either men or measures are supposed to be unjustly assailed, would fix the administration upon secure foundations, and place Mr. Adams entirely beyond the reach of his adversaries. The friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford, protest against such, or any opposition, and will doubtless give the administration a fair and honest support.

In justice to the President, I should say, that I have the confidence in the purity and integrity of his public and private character, and his disposition to administer the government faithfully and impartially.

To close my remarks on this subject, I can again assure you, that no opposition to the administration is in contemplation, or will be made, further than what is in strict accordance with an honourable course, and the spirit of our government."

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The Vermont Journal states that eight hundred tons of copperas have been manufactured at the mines in Stafford, in that state, the past year; yielding a net profit of 25,000 dollars.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 7, 1826.

Enoch Lincoln, at present a representative in Congress from the state of Maine, has been nominated by a *caucus* of the Legislature of that state, as the next Governor. Mr. Lincoln is brother of the present Governor of Massachusetts; whether he will accept of a nomination at the hands of the *caucus*, or not, we have not learned; but if he has more regard to principle, than to his own aggrandizement, he will *reject* the proffered honor, *from such a source.* Mr. Seymour, Senator from Vermont, had the magnanimity to *decline* a similar nomination made by a *caucus* of the Legislature of his state. But such is the thirst among mankind for "honor and emolument," that we find but few individuals who, like Mr. Seymour, are virtuous and magnanimous enough to resist proffered distinctions, let them emanate from sources ever so corrupt.

The State of North-Carolina, with 63 counties, and a population of about 600,000 souls, has but *three* principal Banks; while the little state of Rhode Island, with but *five* counties, and only about 70,000 inhabitants, has *forty-three* incorporated banks, and petitions are before the Legislature for *fourteen* more. Here a question very naturally arises, How can so much bank capital find profitable employment within limits so circumscribed, (the area of Rhode Island not being greater than some of the counties in North-Carolina) and among so small a population? The answer is irresistible, that the greater proportion of the paper of these banks, must find its way into, and constitute no inconsiderable share of the circulating medium of, the adjoining states; thus furnishing food for brokers and speculators to fatten upon,—while the *people*, the industrious, hard-working yeomanry, are continually subjected to vexatious losses, by the depreciation, and constant fluctuation in value, of such money. It is a hard matter to secure confidence in a bank that is obliged to go abroad to find borrowers of its paper: and unless it does possess the confidence of the people at home, it cannot complain that its paper should depreciate abroad. Of these facts, the citizens of North-Carolina appear to be duly sensible.

JAW BREAKERS.

The following hymeneal notice is published in a Pennsylvania paper. We have read of a philosopher of old, who, by intense application to his studies, became so absorbed in them, to the entire exclusion of SMALL MATTERS, that he *forgot his own name!* Hitherto, we have been skeptical of the authenticity of this scrap of history; but must now acknowledge, that if the philosopher in question had as break-jaw a name as some of the persons mentioned below, our doubts would be very much shaken:

"Married, at Unterwalder, (Pennsylvania) by the Rev. Dietrich Schleichwelder, Mr. Peter Schilderknecht, to Miss Christiana Schlechtwohl. Groomsman, Mr. Charles Hoeflichjeger; and the Bridesmaid, Miss Dorothy Nennzehnœlzer."

Nathan Sanford, Chancellor of the state of New-York, has been, almost unanimously, elected a U. S. senator in Congress from that state, in place of Rufus King, appointed minister to England. Our readers will recollect what a squabble there was in the N. York legislature last year, in a fruitless attempt to elect a senator; from this circumstance, many persons may marvel at the seeming unanimity in that same body this year; but one little cabalistic word will explain the whole matter—*Caucus* is the magic agent by which this unanimity has been brought about; Mr. Sanford received 67 votes in *caucus*, which was a majority of *those that attended*, but not a majority of the Legislature: consequently, in accordance with the rules of caucuses, the minority knocked under to the majority, and Mr. Sanford was elected. But he is a man of very respectable talents, of sterling integrity, and orthodox republican principles;—such a man, in fine, as we rejoice to see in our national councils; and although he has been elevated to the Senate, by reprobate means, yet, *in this instance*, we are willing "the end should justify the means."

WINES.

From the following article in the National Journal, some estimate may be made of the quantities of *wine* made use of in the United States. By a calculation we had the curiosity to make from this statement, it appears that in one year, (1805) upwards of *twelve millions* of dollars worth of wine, went down the necks of the people of the U. S.;—more than a dollar a head to every soul, young and old, black and white. Not more than one-tenth of the people drink wine; so that the average amount to each individual who is in the habit of using it, will be at least *ten dollars* per annum! So much for *fashion*, in the use of luxuries.

From a report recently laid before Congress, it appears that the quantity of wines subject to duty, imported into the United States, from 1801, to 1824, both years inclusive, a period of 24 years, amounted to 63,822,482 gallons. Of these, 5,545,690 gallons were Malmsey, Madeira, and London Particular Madeira; 688,067 gallons were of other Madeira 118,366 gallons were of Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish and Tokay; 3,935,558

gallons were of Sherry and St. Lucar; 2,037,709 gallons were of Claret, and other wines imported in bottles or cases; 5,640,649 gallons were of Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese wine; 10,922,643 gallons were of Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, St. George, and other Western Island Wines; and 35,933,800 gallons come under the class of miscellaneous wines. The largest quantity of wine imported in any one year, was in the year 1805, when 6,261,780 gallons, about one-tenth of the whole, was imported; and the smallest quantity in 1814, when only 422,459 gallons were imported.

Nat. Jour.

A fire happened at Newbern, in this state, on the 20th ult.; which destroyed nine buildings, before it was got under.

The New-York Literature Lottery was drawn on the 19th ult. The five highest prizes were all sold in shares; the highest of them, $100,000, was sold in halves, one half to a young man in the city of New-York: the other to a man in Poughkeepsie.

The noted horse-thief, *Smith*, whom we stated two weeks since, had been caught and lodged in Lynchburg (Va.) jail, we learn from the papers of that town, has broken out and made his escape again. The $250 offered by the sheriff of Stokes county in this state, will, we hope, be a sufficient inducement for some enterprizing person again to apprehend him.

On the 12th ult. 43 free blacks left Elizabeth City, in this state, for Norfolk, from whence they were to take passage for Liberia, the colony of free blacks in Africa. Previously, (during the last season) 40 had left Elizabeth City, for the same destination; making, in all, 83 from one county in this state. These facts furnish the best evidence that can be desired, of the beneficial results of the labors of the American Colonization Society. If the free blacks do not add any thing to the aggregate of productive labor in the state, it must certainly be good policy on our part to induce them to leave it—as well as a wise determination in them to do so, if they can better their condition elsewhere: And that their condition can be bettered, in the land of their fathers, and the home of their kindred, we think the many statements that have, from time to time, been made by white men, whose character for honor and veracity is a sufficient warranty against deception, as well as letters from the emigrants themselves, fully demonstrate.

We cannot be mistaken in the belief, that the germs of nearly all the discontent, insubordination and insurrection among our slaves, spring from seeds sown by the free negroes. As it is among the first cares of the provident housewife, after she has gathered from her garden the products of the season, to pull up and clear off from the soil, all roots and branches of weeds and noxious plants, that the *seeds* from which germinate that useless and vexatious herbage, which springs up and checks the growth of those esculent vegetables so necessary for culinary purposes, may be destroyed; so should it be among the primary objects of the philanthropic statesman, to endeavor to discover and eradicate from the body politic, the *germs* of all mischief, before they shoot forth into a more noxious state of existence. By this train of reasoning, it would appear to be the *duty* of those of our fellow-citizens to whom we delegate the authority to legislate for us, not only to encourage by precept, but by legal enactments, the free blacks of our country to migrate to Africa, or elsewhere. Their migration will, to be sure, lessen the actual population of the country; but it will not diminish our wealth, nor lessen our resources; for we believe that that class of our population *consume* more than they *produce*—that the productions of their honest labor are not adequate to their maintenance; and, of course, that they must depredate on the property of the whites, to make up that portion of their subsistence which want of industry fails of gaining them. Moreover, in the absence of the free blacks, our slaves will become more contented, more industrious, and, of consequence, more profitable to their masters: So that the emigration of every free negro in the country, would not only *not* diminish our wealth and resources, but would actually *add to them*.

We have received the first number of the "North-Carolina Telegraph," a Religious Newspaper, published in the town of Fayetteville, by the Rev. Robert H. Morrison. It is published weekly, in an octavo form, 16 pages each number, at $2 50 per annum in advance, or $3 at the end of the year. From the well-known character of the Editor, for talent and enterprize, and from the favorable specimen we have in the first number, the public have an assurance that the "North-Carolina Telegraph" will be a very valuable and interesting Religious publication; one which lays claim to a liberal patronage from the citizens of North-Carolina.

We have also received the first number of the "Carolina Patriot," published in the town of Greensboro', Guilford co., N. C. by Wm. Potter.

Melancholy.—We learn that a young lady, (daughter of Mr. Gilmore, living near Kirksville, Mecklenburg county, in this state) only about 14 years of age, committed suicide, a few days since, by hanging herself. She had never exhibited any symptom of insanity, of grief, or of melancholy; and the incentive to the commission of so unnatural and shocking a deed, is one of those mysterious providences, which are inscrutable to human penetration.

The editor of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Star, publishes the marriage of Mr. John MacMorine to Miss Martha F. Sawyer, and returns thanks to the "happy couple" for *a large slice of wedding Cake*, sent him as a fee for publishing the nuptials. We are glad this good old custom is getting into vogue so near home; and hope it may spread with the rapidity other *female fashions* do; for, in that event, WE might expect to feast all winter on "pound cake."

The editor of the Catawba Journal affects not to have been "tickled" by the "straw" with which he imagines he has "tickled" us; but if there be any truth in the old adage, that

"A horse will flinch, when the saddle does pinch,"

our worthy brother of the type must permit us, in this instance, to doubt the sincerity of his declaration. We do not wish to be understood, that, like many, he is

"Pleas'd with a rattle,
"Tickled with a straw;"

but the good opinion and good offices of mankind, constitute an unction so grateful to most men, that we cannot persuade ourselves the editor of the Journal is so much a stoick, as to be entirely indifferent about the kind "recommendations" of his friends. The passion for fame is so universally implanted in the human breast, that our worthy friend must be an exception to his species, if he does not *sometimes* very sensibly feel secret aspirations after distinction.

It is as profitless to their readers as to themselves, for editors to employ their time in throwing squibs at each other: And although in the present instance, our neighbor in Charlotte "cast the first stone," yet if, like the shrew, he is determined to have "the last word," we shall certainly not deprive him of his fancied enjoyment of it.

NATIONAL ROAD.

Capt. Poussin and Lieut. Trimble, U. S. Engineers, arrived at N. Orleans on the 30th ult. They examined the Western route, passing through Abingdon, Knoxville, Centerville, (Alabama,) Fordsville, (Mississippi,) crossing the Rigolets and Chef Menteur. The distance of the road they travelled is said to have been about 1150 miles, passing over an excellent country for making a turnpike road.

KENTUCKY.

During a debate in the Legislature of Kentucky, Governor Desha is represented to have taken his stand in front of the Speaker's chair; and while Mr. Turner was speaking, stared him in the face with the most expressive looks of intimidation, threatening him several times by nods of the head. Mr. Turner, indignant at such conduct, is said to have observed "we do not nor cannot know how far these young men might go (a company of infantry with a son of the governor at their head,) urged on by the countenance and approbation of our mad governor; for to me he certainly appears to be mad. The governor remained in the house during the whole time of the debate. A Frankfort paper remarks—"This is the present fallen condition of Kentucky, governed by a man who neither regards his own dignity, the character of the state, the respect due to the house, or the obligation of the laws. Our governor's son, twice convicted of murder, and still in jail, and another under his own eye, ready to imbrue his hands in the blood of new crimes, and new assassinations! But what is there to prevent the commission of crimes in the son, when judges can be prostituted for his acquittal, and the father holds the power of pardon, without the pride of character, sense of honor, or moral obligation? There is nothing."

We are happy to perceive that an Account of the Life, Writings, and Speeches, of the late William Pinkney, is about to be published by Henry Wheaton, esq. The work will include some of the speeches of Mr. Pinkney in Congress and at the Bar, which have never before been published.

Balt. Pat.

The Markets.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 19.

Cotton.—There has been a gradual decline in prices, and the range of uplands may now be considered 12½ to 13½ cts. extra fine, might perhaps, command ½ to 1 ct. per lb. more. Sales of the new crop Alabama, just arrived, have been made at 13½ to 14½ cts. The whole business since our last, may be put down at about 1500 bales. Accounts from Liverpool, per Packet ship John Wells, arrived yesterday, to Dec. 7, state that market to remain without change.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 26.

Cotton, 11 a 11½; flour, fine, scarce, 5½, superfine 6; wheat, $1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 50 a 60; apple do. 60; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 35 40; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 20 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 18; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 90; tallow, 10; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 5¾. pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5 75; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 26.

Arrived at Fayetteville, on the 18th inst. Steam-Boat North Carolina, with 94 hhds. Molasses, 24 bbls and 3 hhds. Sugar, 152 bars and bundles Iron, 62 bbls. Potatoes, 71 boxes and trunks Merchandise, 8 bbls. Spirits, &c. and other articles.

Tow Boat Com. Perry, with 2629 bushels Liverpool Salt, and 100 bbls. Fish.

Departed, on Saturday last, Steam Boat North Carolina with 189 bales Cotton, 30 hhds. Tobacco, sundry other articles, and eight Passengers. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 23.

Cotton, S. Island, 33 a 50; stained do. 32 a 33 Maine and Santee, 32 a 35 cts.; short staple, 12½ a 13 cents; Whiskey, 30 a 32 cents; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 19 Inf. to good, 14 a .7.

Cottons.—No sales in the finer description of Sea-Islands; the stock of this kind in market is now supposed to amount to about 800 bales—Maines and Santees are selling at our quotations, The recent accounts from Europe have caused a relaxation in the purchase of Uplands; the principal sales through the week have been at 12½ cts.; we give the general quotation of 12½ a 13 cents—Fancy brands are held a little above these rates.

Corn.—This article still continues to advance—a small cargo from Virginia was sold on Saturday at 80 cents. The stock on hand is much reduced, and prices likely to keep up. Cargo sales of Oats have been made this week at 60 and 65 cents. Peas sell slowly as quoted.

Groceries, &c.—There has been but little business doing this week—Dealers are willing to go largely into the market at present rates. Sugar and Coffee are nominally the same as quoted in our last. Molasses has declined; a sale of 60 hhds. from Cuba, was made at 30 cents. All the Liverpool Coarse Salt afloat was sold at our quotations; it is now held at 50 cents. The Stock of Whiskey is considerably reduced.

CHERAW MARKETS, JAN. 24.

Bacon, 7 a 8; Brandy, apple 45, peach 55; bagging 20 to 24; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 11 a 11 50; corn scarce 70 to 80; flax seed 80 a 85; flour 7 a 8; lard 7 to 8; molasses 45 to 50; oats 50 a 62; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 10 to 11; salt, Liverpool 90 to 95, Turks Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 8 to 10; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to $1 75; wheat $1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 to 42. *Gazette.*

Provisions, generally, are very scarce, and dear—there is a good opening now for almost any kind of produce to be sold.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated Matanzas, Dec. 13.

The new crop of *Coffee* is coming in rapidly, and will be very large and very fine; some of the best has been sold at $10 per quintal, and inferior in proportion; most of the Sugar Estates in this vicinity have commenced operation, and promise to produce their 100,000 boxes for this market—some new Muscovadoes have appeared, and sold at 9 rs. per arroba. There are about 300 of the old crop on hand, mostly inferior, going off at 10 and 11 rs. for browns, and 14 and 15 for whites.

Celebration of Washington's Birth Day.

Arrangements have been made to celebrate, in Salisbury, the 22d of February; and for that purpose, the Salisbury Light Infantry Blues will parade at 1 o'clock on that day; an oration will be delivered at the Court-House at 3 o'clock, by J. W. Maxwell, Esq.; and a Military Ball will be given in the evening, the subscription for which may be found at Col. Yarbro's Hotel, free to such gentlemen as may wish to subscribe.

Married,

On the 2nd inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, Capt. Abel Cowan to Miss Maria M'Kinsey. Also, on the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Reck, Mr. James Dunn Smith to Miss Catharine Krider; Also, on the same day, by Thos. Chambers, Esq. Mr. Alex. Smith to Miss Nancy Hartman; Also, on the same day, Mr. George Robinson to Miss Wealthy Blackwell;—all of Rowan county.

In Lincoln county, on the 12th ult. by Abel Shuford, Esq. Mr. Peter Warlick to Miss Catharine Shuford.

In Burke county, on the 18th ult. Mr. William Gray to Miss Safronn Elliott.

In Marion District, S. C. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Berton, John MacRae, Esq. Postmaster at Fayetteville, in this state, to Miss Mary Ann Shackleford.

In Marlborough District, S. C. on the 18th ult. Dr. Thomas E. Powe, of Cheraw, to Miss Charlotte Harrington.

On the 17th January, by the Rev. Robt Hardin, of Columbia, Tenn. Col. John B. Tate, of Burke county, N. C. to Miss Mary I. Webster, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Webster, of Maury county, Tenn.

DIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 3d ult. Mr. Philip Fry, in the 75th year of his age.

At Warrenton, in this state, on the 19th ult. in the 59th year of his age, Kemp Plummer, sen. Esq. a highly respectable man, and distinguished member of the bar.

On the 21st ult. at his residence near Camden, Mr. *Abraham Belton*, in the 78th year of his age. He was one of the earliest and most respectable inhabitants, of that district.

By Saturday's Mail.

Dr. *Crump* has been elected a Representative in Congress from the district in Virginia lately represented by Mr. Randolph. Crump received 419 votes; Wm. B. Giles 386—Crump's majority, thirty-three. In publishing this result, the Richmond Whig remarks:

"So that Doct. Crump is elected by a majority of thirty three in the whole District—a result honourable to Dr. Crump against such an antagonist as Mr. Giles, and honourable to Mr. Giles, a non-resident of the district. Thus honourable to each, we think it equally so to the district, which has secured an able Representative, without departing from established usage, and we think sacred principle."

We understand from Washington, that the Georgia difficulties have been happily adjusted, by a treaty, in which the Creek Indians have ceded all their lands in that State to the General Government. We hope the grumblings of the Georgians will thus be stopped by *dirt*, if they could not be by reason and humanity. *Richmond Whig*

Samuel Jones, Esq. a distinguished member of the Bar in the city of New-York, has been elected Chancellor of that state, in place of Nathan Sanford, lately elected to the U. S. senate.

The bill to amend the Judicial System of the U. States, which has been three or four weeks before the House of Representatives, and on which there has been made so many fine and long speeches, has been ordered to a third reading in that body, by a vote of 132 to 58. The bill proposes to add *three* new Judges to the *seven* now authorized by law; and to increase the number of circuits to *ten*.

The bill has, of course, to go through the Senate; where, it is said, it will meet with serious opposition.

Messrs. Bryan, Hines, Holmes, and Williams, of this State, voted in favor of ordering the bill to a third reading; and Messrs. Alston, Carson, Conner, Edwards, Long, Mangum, M'Neill, Sanders, and Sawyer, voted in opposition thereto.

By a late arrival at New-York from South America, news has been received that the Emperor of Brazil has declined the mediation of Sir Charles Stewart, the English minister, to accommodate the differences between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, relative to the late revolution in the Banda Oriental, a province claimed by Brazil. The Emperor, it is said, will probably declare war against Buenos Ayres, for aiding and assisting the inhabitants of the Banda Oriental, in their revolt against him. He is making preparations that indicate warlike operations in that quarter.

It is also confidently said, that if the Emperor does commence war on Buenos Ayres, President *Bolivar* will go to the assistance of the latter, with all the force he can collect.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of *Land* where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntsville, in the county of Rowan, called the Goodspring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance: 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary outhouses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

Jan. 23d, 1826. 1?25

100 Dollars Reward!

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of all persons, who have any regard or wish to suppress vice and improve morality, in detecting a man who, while in my employ, and for some time before while in this vicinity, passed by the name of *R. A. Steinburgh*. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark eyes and beard, spare made, and carries himself very erect generally; a foreigner by birth, but whether French or German I am unable to say, as he speaks both languages well; he also writes an excellent English hand, but speaks it only tolerable; he was well dressed, all in blue broad-cloth, with a velvet collar to his straight coat; I suppose him to be about 30 years of age: he is very impudent and talkative when in company with the commonality of men, but quite the reverse when in genteel company. This scoundrel stole from me some money, 15 or 20 pennyweights of virgin gold, a small piece of fine blue broad-cloth, (3 or 4 yards) a gray mare 5 or 6 years old, between 14 or 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, and quite thin in flesh, had the marks of the collar and traces on her; took with her, a saddle and bridle, the saddle about half worn, the stirrups of which were once plated, but now mostly rubbed off. This villian made his escape on the night of the 18th inst.; and what course he has taken, I am unable to say, but suspect he will make for Charleston, S. C. by way of Cheraw; or Wilmington, N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from either of the places, I expect him to sail for New-York or Philadelphia.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said R. A. Steinburgh, and secure him in jail so that I may have an opportunity of bringing him to justice; and by that means, may, perhaps, prevent him from ever committing any more depredations on those who may, through charity, take him under their protection: or I will give $10, and pay all reasonable charges, for the delivery of the mare, saddle and bridle, or for such information as will enable me to get them again.

If any one should be so fortunate as to be enabled to forward me any correct information respecting the before-mentioned scoundrel, or the mare, they will please direct their letter to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

Jan. 23, 1826. 96 P. RARRINGER.

N. B. Editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to copy some part of the above, or take such notice of it in their papers as will lead to the detection of said Steinburgh, to the end that a great scoundrel may be brought to justice.

Notice.

I Forewarn any person trading for a note of hand, executed by the subscriber, to John Hughes, for the sum of ninety-five dollars, dated some time in last December, the date not recollected; as the note was obtained fraudulently, I am determined not to pay it, &c.

JOHN M'CAIN.

January 28, 1826. 4?99

I DO hereby revoke all power and authority granted to John Huggins, of Iredell county, as respects the receiving the balance of legacies due from Montfort Stokes, administrator of the estate of Alexander Worke, to the heirs of John Brandon, and the Scott family, and the heirs of Alexander Locke, of Tennessee.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON.

Wadesborough, N. C.
Jan. 23, 1826. 2?97

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on Estate of Daniel Sharp, deceased, late of Davidson county, requests the heirs at law of said Sharp, to apply to the subscriber for their distributive share of said Estate, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ABRAHAM SHARP.

February 2d, 1826. 3?98

Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of *Concord* a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 3t0

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 23d, 1826.

Paper Mill, &c.

FOR sale, the *Paper Mill* near Salem, with 200 acres of Land: the Mill and out houses are in good repair: together with all stock on hand, and Negroes sufficient to carry on the business.

A long credit will be given for two-thirds of the value, on approved security.

For terms, apply at the Post-Office in Salem.

January 16, 1826. 3?96

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, *FOR CASH ONLY.*

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

Literary Notice.

THE winter session of the *Academy at Germanton*, commenced 2nd Jan. under the care of the subscriber.

Terms of tuition: For reading, writing, and spelling, $5 per session; arithmetic, grammar, and geography, $7; Latin and Greek languages, together with the higher branches of Mathematics, and the sciences in general, $10. Five months and a half constitute a session; no deduction made for time lost by the students, after entrance.

No exertions will be wanting, on the part of the Teacher, to promote the advancement, and to secure the best good of the pupils committed to his care. LINCOLN CLARK.

Jan. 18th, 1826. 3?97

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. term, 1825: Moses Justice *vs.* Burwell Barker; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Burwell Barker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso. Test: R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 3mt08

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of Equity, October term, 1825: Rachel Bates and John Kent, *vs.* Mariam Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Cealy his wife; Petition for sale of the lands of John Kent, sen. deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Mariam Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Cealy his wife, part of the heirs at law of John Kent, sen. dec'd. do not live within the limits of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be holden for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the land mentioned in the petition should not be sold, to their and the petitioner's benefit, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness Edwin Paschalle, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Davidson county, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1825.

6t01 EDWIN PASCHALLE, *c. m. e.*

State of North Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1825; John Stewart *vs.* the heirs at law of William Stewart, dec'd; scire facias, to shew cause why the lands of the dec'd. should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Isham Dykes and his wife Matilda, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, exparte.

Test: R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 3mt08

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JANUARY session, 1826: Leonard Hagler, Charles Hagler, John Hagler, John Long and Barbary his wife, William Anderson and Mary his wife, Jacob Dey and Chatharine his wife, Elizabeth and Peter Hagler, *vs.* Henry File and Molly his wife; Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendants to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

DANIEL COLEMAN, *c. c.*

Concord, Jany. 23d, 1826. 6?01

Lost Pocket Book.

AN old red morocco pocket-book has been left with the editor of this paper, to deliver to the owner, whomsoever he may be, on payment of the charge of advertising. It contains some papers of value to the owner.

January 9, 1826. 92

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of West & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Nathan Brown having taken the stand lately occupied under the firm of West & Brown, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement; and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to make and repair, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all kinds of

Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1825. 91

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th day of November last, his negro man, known by the name of *BILL*, aged about 45 years, and near about six feet high; no particular marks recollected; has rather a yellow complexion; sound teeth, the foreteeth rather inclined to be black, occasioned by chewing tobacco; has a very brazen saucy countenance; when spoken to, speaks in a very impolite, abrupt manner; very slim legs, and long hallow feet for the color. He carried off four full suits, two hats, two pair of shoes, one superfine black broad-cloth coat; one great coat of the very best quality, lined with new red flannel; between 40 and 50 dollars, about $30 specie. I expect that he has aimed for Tennessee state, Carroll county. It is highly probable he has obtained a free pass, from some person or persons, and intends passing as a free man. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of this state and confined in some jail, so that I get him again. NEHEMIAH HEARN.

Montgomery county, N. C.

Jan'ry. 18, 1826. 3mt06

House to Rent.

THE *House and Lot* in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 84

Nov. 14, 1825. ALFRED MACAY.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *West & Brown*, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 93

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON, } *Ex'rs.*
MESHACK PINKSTON, }

Dec. 30, 1825. 92

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825. 92

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 43

State of North-Carolina. Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. Daniel Helfer, *adm'r.* vs. Henry Helfer, and others; petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Helfer, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Helfer, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until next court, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold: or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte as to him.

Test; JNO. GILES, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3 25. 10w97

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law. Fall term, 1825; Catharine Goodman *vs.* Caleb Goodman: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard exparte. 3mt99

Price adv. $4 JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clk.*

The Muse.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

THE OCEAN BARK.

There was a light bark on the ocean,
And wild the stormy tempest blew—
But still it kept its onward motion,
For he that stayed the helm was true.

In clouds and sunshine still its prow
Stood homeward, heedless of the sport
Of raging waves and winds, and now
It rests within its destined port.

So may I, o'er life's billowy sea,
Heedless of storms that round me come,
With steady faith and constancy,
Keep the strait course that leads me home—

Tho' the waves roll, and howls the blast
Around my frail and fragile form—
Thus shall I reach my rest at last,
Beyond the sea—above the storm.

MARIAN.

LIFE.

Between two worlds, life hovers like a star,
'Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's verge,
How little do we know that which we are!
How less what we may be! the eternal surge
Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
Of bubbles: as they burst, new emerge,
Lash'd from the foam of ages; while the graves
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

No flower of the garden, no gem of the ocean,
Nor the magic of beauty, that charms to betray,
Touch the strings of the heart with such lively emotion,
As a beam from affection's soft heavenly ray.

Let the rich gems of life lose the light of their splendor,
And the laurels of glory all fade in my view;
But grant, gracious Heaven, one blessing to render,
A heart that is tender, devoted and true.

To a GREAT Beauty.

Believe me, my corpulent fair,
I love your fat arms and full face;
Oh, my heart! your eye kindles love there,
And I sink in your warm embrace.

The poor buzzing fly does the same;
While yet inexperienced and callow,
First burns his bright wings in the flame,
And then tumbles into the tallow.

Epitaph, written by Ben Johnson on a beautiful and virtuous lady.

Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much virtue, as could die;
Which, when alive, did vigor give,
To as much beauty as could live.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEDDING.

'Oh! happy state, where souls each other draw;
Where love is liberty, and nature law.'

If there is a single scene in the wide world on which the eye of heaven can rest with complacency, it is when two hearts are bound in that tie which no man "can put asunder." And to those who are fond of observing various scenes of life, the wedding day incidents will afford a theme in which fancy can revel in wild and happy luxuriance. Although it is a time for rejoicing, as every pretty face will tell by the smile that plays upon it; yet at times a solemnity will steal unawares over the mind, as we ponder upon the future that is all wrapped in darkness, until our feelings will be for a moment lost in a mild, rich reverie.

For a time youth will wander on in the course which his imagination portrays before him, lovely and fair; the gay holy-day of his existence is to be cheered by the song of glee and the revelry of joy. The sorrows that chequer the life of many are never to cross his path-way, but many a sweet flower is to bloom in it, cast there by the hand of friendship. Such are the views youth takes of life. Every scene is coloured by the fairy pencil of fancy. But he at length finds that sorrows obtrude upon his gay moments; the warm ideas of innocent friendship that had roved through his mind, frequently prove erroneous.—He turns with apathy from the reality—finds that he is alone in the world when he expected to be living in days of joy. He has passed through the wild hilarity of youth, dashed among the breakers, and now is willing to moor in a safe harbour. It is then that reason ascends her throne. And what then? Why, fair reader, it tells him that he needs a helpmate—one that will cling to him with the fond tenderness of her nature—whose joy will be in his smile.

Such are the fancies that float around when a gay and smiling bride is before us. Life is robbed of her ills, and robed in smiles.

He who passsed through life without ever feeling the rapture of that charm which woman possesses, when age has whitened his locks, and the incidents of his pilgrimage pass in review before him, will acknowledge that wedding scenes are sunny spots that glitter on the landscape of his memory—they are scenes in which he would willingly become an interested participator, for he now feels that he is alone in the world—there is no heart that beats in unison with his—no hand to smooth the pillow where anguish dwells, nor hang with the fondness of affection over the fevered frame.

GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

On the 12th of Feb. 1831, there will be a great eclipse of the sun, visible to us. At 11h 26m. A. M. a small black dent will appear on one side of the sun, which will increase to the middle of the eclipse, when only a small edge of light extending beautifully down on each side, will be visible. The whole duration will be 3h. 1m. The darkness will be so great that the largest stars will appear, and obscurity will shade terrestrial things.

Geneva Gaz.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Printer: The public journals, in our free country, are the medium of information, on political subjects, to a very great portion of the citizens; and if properly and ably conducted, exert a powerful influence in favour of virtue and liberty. Through this medium, I flatter myself we shall see those prominent measures that have engaged the attention of the Legislature of this state for several years, examined, as I cannot but hope that those persons among us who are capable of such an examination, will perceive that they cannot perform a more acceptable beneficence than in the elucidation of some or all of those subjects. The subjects to which I allude, as it will readily occur to every one who has attended at all to the matters agitated in that honorable assembly, are, a new Bank, the separation of the Courts of Equity and Law, a session of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the state, Internal Improvement, and Public Education. Temperate essays on each or either of these subjects, cannot be otherwise than acceptable and useful to the community: to every individual of whom, *some*, and to many, *all* of these subjects are highly important.

I pretend not, Sir, to have knowledge enough of politics to enlighten the public on topics that have engaged the attention of some of the first men of the age, and should find it interfering with necessary engagements to touch ever so lightly on each of those subjects. Permit me however to make a remark or two on the project of a *New Bank*, predicated on the funds of the state, and for the benefit of the state. It is argued in favour of such an institution, that individuals are making large fortunes by Banking, which the new Bank would turn into the public chest, and thereby supersede, in a short time, the necessity of taxes. Now this seems all very pleasing, and very profitable. It seems a little strange, however, if it be such an easy matter to create a Bank, and secure the profits thereof to the public, that Congress, when chartering the Bank of the United States, should not have perceived the importance of making the Bank altogether on the funds of the Union; and so instead of one-fifth of the profits, securing the whole. Congress would have been free from one difficulty that the General Assembly has to contend with: the faith of the Union was pledged to no prior Bank. This is thought, by many, to form no solid objection to the proposed Bank, as it is alleged that no one session can bind a succeeding session of the same legislature. I think otherwise, if the act of the former is such as amounts to a contract. The state Bank has kept a part, at least, of its engagement: the old 40s. money has disappeared; and if it has violated any part of its undertaking, let a judicial, and not a legistive, body declare it. I should expect, too, that congress would have found it at least as easy to find the funds for the United States Bank, as the Legislature of this state would for the contemplated state Bank. I am ignorant of banking; but if I am rightly informed, the greater part of the funds of the state are already vested in Bank Stock. I am also informed that the state draws dividends and bonus in the state Bank for a considerable number of shares for which it never has paid, and in all probability never will pay, as it pays only 4 per cent. per annum for deferring the payment. Now let me ask the advocates of the new Bank, not in the spirit of triumph, but honestly, for information whether they really expect those same funds to be more productive in a new Bank, than they now are? But perhaps they mean to increase their funds. How? By borrowing to the north, on the faith of the state? Perhaps monied men might shew some reluctance to lend on a pledge already violated. But if it is really such an easy matter to borrow specie on the pledge of the faith of the state, why not borrow it now, and purchase up shares in the Banks already established, until we own the whole? No great difficulty has heretofore been experienced in purchasing shares in the Banks, at par; and no body seems to expect that the new Bank would be more productive then those we have now established.

Upon the whole, I think this reasoning leads to a conclusion unfavorable to the new Bank; and in that opinion, I shall remain, until I hear something that shall induce me to believe that the new Bank will be, beyond the present Banks, useful to

A FARMER.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD LADY.

It was at first *Leafdian*, from leaf of laf, which signifies a loaf of bread, and D'ian to serve. It was afterwards corrupted to *lafdy*, and at length to *lady*. So that it appears the orignal meaning of the term implies, one who distributes bread. The true *lady* is one who feeds the poor, and relieves their indigence.

DESPOTISM.

Doctor Busby was asked how he contrived to keep all his preferments, and the head mastership of Westminster School, through the successive, though turbulent reigns of Charles the First, Oliver Cromwell, Charles the Second, and James? He replied, "The fathers govern the nation; the mothers govern the fathers; but the boys govern the mothers, and I govern the boys."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

MR. WHITE: Knowledge is certainly essential to human happiness; and the greater our attainments are, the more exalted our opinions should be of the bountiful donation of the great creator, who has awarded to us the possession and enjoyment of those superior intellectual faculties and powers of mind which so transcendently exalt us above the lower order of animals. Those who have been so fortunate as to enjoy the privilege of receiving a liberal education, owe a debt of gratitude to their parents or benefactors; and it behooves them to act well their parts, in the great Drama of life;—in the various scenes through which they must pass, in this turbulent sea of dangers and difficulties. With all our care, it sometimes happens that we are wrecked on the quicksands of chance or malice; or from some cause which is unaccountable and incomprehensible to the most brilliant genius. Education being the great mark of distinction among men, it cannot be too highly appreciated; and it cannot be too liberally encouraged.

In descending from these prefatory observations, I acknowledge, with pride, the benevolence, wisdom, and liberality of the Legislature, in *beginning* the Common School system in North Carolina.—In other states, this system has long been in successful experiment—thousands of their citizens are enjoying the benefits which have arisen from those benevolent institutions. This is certainly encouraging to our own citizens.

The present system is intended for that class of persons generally dedominated *poor*. This solitary reflection is calculated to excite the finest sensibilities of our nature. We are all bound to acknowledge, that fortune has made some distinction among men; which is beautifully described by one of the greatest of Poets:

"Fortune some difference in men hath made;
"One flaunts in rags, another in brocade."

But, in the germ of the immortal mind, worldly fortune has had no part: This has been granted by the Omnipotent hand of nature, without regard to earthly grandeur. Let us, then, use every prudent exertion to disseminate learning among all classes of mankind.

CATO.

DR. FRANKLIN.

"Friend Franklin," said Myers Fisher, the celebrated Quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day to the Dr. "thee knows almost every thing: can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? My neighbours are often tapping it of nights."

"Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor—"let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble the small beer any more."

This same great Philosopher used to say "that if parents would but give their sons an early taste for the Madeira of Learning, they would hardly ever take to the detestable small beer of vice."

FEMALE IMPRISONMENT.

As an evidence of the feeling which exists against the imprisonment of Females for debt, it deserves to be noticed, that a late proposition in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to direct the Judiciary Committee to inquirein to the expediency of *repealing* the act which exempts this portion of the community from imprisonment for the cause just stated, has been peremptorily rejected. The resolution was altered by the mover so as to read *modifying*," instead of "repealing the act;" yet the House, even in that shape, put the question to rest by a vote of, Noes 65—Ayes 9. This proceeding is highly honorable to our Legislature, and it is hoped that, in a short time there will not be a state in the Union, whose laws shall provide for the incarceration of a sex, having the strongest claims for humanity, and whose imprisonment cannot benefit the debtor, but can only serve to afford opportunity for the exercise of cruelty and unjustifiable rigor.

Freeman's Journal.

An unfortunate accident took place last week, near Georgetown Cross Roads in Maryland. A boy in the act of shooting a rabbit, accidentally shot four boys who were seated on the ground at some distance from, and unperceived by, him. Among them were two black boys, one of whom died soon after, having received thirty shot in his person. One of the white boys is also very much injured.

Chestertown Telegraph.

AFFECTIONATE PREACHING.

"A preacher ought to speak to his audience as a father would talk to his children, with an affectionate tenderness. In the most awful denunciations of the divine displeasure, an air of unaffected meekness should be preserved, that while, with unsparing fidelity, we declared the whole counsel of God, it may appear we are actuated by a genuine spirit of compassion. A hard and unfeeling manner of denouncing the threatenings of the word of God, is not only barbarous and inhuman, but calculated, by inspiring disgust, to rob them of all their efficacy. If the awful part of our message, which may be styled the burden of the Lord, ever fall with due weight on our hearers, it will be when it is delivered with a trembling hand and faltering lips; and we may then expect them to realize its solemn importance, when they perceive that we ourselves are ready to sink under it"

HALL.

RELIGION IN WOMAN.

As in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ, control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation, of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduc and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious, than pious men. How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external accomplishment, and all the delicious joys of giddy dissipation! How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give nor take away.

HORSES.

When your Horses discharge water freely from the mouth (which some suppose to be in consequence of their feeding on the latter growth of grass) it is proposed to give two spoonfuls of fine salt, and half a spoonful of fine powdered rosin daily, for 3 or 4 days; then desist for a day or two; and repeat it at intervals, for some time. An observing friend, who is willing to do good, and to communicate it, remarks, "the benefit experienced, from using the above method, has been sufficient to authorise its recommendation to further trial."

YEAR of JUBILEE.

As this year [1826] is the *fiftieth year* of American Independence, it has been proposed that the next anniversary shall be observed as a JUBILEE. The following is a part of the instructions of Moses for the jubilee of the Israelites. "And ye shall hallow the *fiftieth year*, and *proclaim liberty* throughout the land to *all the inhabitants thereof*." *Friend of Peace.*